

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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May 25 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 75
Humidity " 89 " 77

May 25 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 90 " 73

WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 29.92

日二十月四

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915.

二拜禮 五月廿五

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

WAR DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT ITALY.

ITALY SEIZES EIGHTY AUSTRO-GERMAN STEAMERS

Magnificent French Victory at Lorette.

TURKISH SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS DESERT AT SMYRNA

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ITALY AND THE WAR.

SENATORS AND DEPUTIES SEEK SERVICE.

May 25, 6.15 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that there are war demonstrations throughout Italy, the whole country vibrating with the memory of its ancient glories. St. Marks, Venice, is decorated with flags as in the days when the Venetians sailed to achieve conquests in the Levant. Almost all the Senators, and Deputies have asked to be allowed to serve in the army or navy and the women are coming forward, to replace the men in the factories and on the tramways. Mobilisation has been practically complete several days.

ITALY CAPTURES £1,000,000 WORTH OF SHIPS.

May 24, 3.00 p.m.
Rome telegrams state that Italy has seized eighty Austro-German steamers which are in Italian Ports, to the value of four millions sterling.

SIGNOR BURIAN, RESIGNS.

May 24, 6.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Signor Burián has resigned and that Signor Tisza succeeds him.

AUSTRIAN AIRSHIP OFFENSIVE.

May 24, 7 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that it is officially announced that Austrian aeroplanes attacked the arsenal at Venice in the early morning, but were speedily driven off. They also attacked Porto Corsini near Ravenna and also Ancona but were driven off by Italian aircraft.
An Austrian scout ship and destroyers attacked Barletta, but were repulsed by an Italian ship and torpedo boats.
Anti-aircraft guns at Porto Corsini bombarded the aeroplanes which were also attacked by aeroplanes and a dirigible.
The enemy's objective at Ancona was the railway which was slightly damaged. They also unsuccessfully attempted to throw bombs on the airship shed at Jesi.

ITALIAN DESTROYERS ACTIVE.

May 24, 11.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome it is officially announced that an Italian destroyer entered Porto Buso, a small island near the frontier, destroyed the quay, sank a number of motor launches, and brought off 47 prisoners.

THE AEROPLANES OFF THE VENICE ARSENAL.

There were two aeroplanes attacking the Venice arsenal; they dropped eleven bombs but did no serious damage.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

BRITISH DESTROY THREE GERMAN BATTERIES.

May 24, 11.40 p.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French reports: Our guns to-day silenced three German batteries, one battery being destroyed by direct hits. East of Ypres the Germans developed an infantry attack early in the morning under cover of poisonous gas, the artillery firing asphyxiating shells at the same time. Our troops were forced to evacuate some of the trenches and the enemy penetrated the line in two or three places. Fighting is proceeding and portions of the original line have been retaken.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

FRENCH INFLECT HEAVY LOSSES ON GERMANS.

May 24, 3.10 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a communique states:
At several points between Steenstraete and Ypres, German attacks, after using gas, were everywhere repulsed.
Fighting continued with extreme violence, North of Arras, throughout the 23rd, the French took 120 prisoners.
The Germans in a number of counter-attacks north of Neuville St. Vaast were repulsed. An intense struggle continues. Latest news emphasises the extent of the check sustained by the Germans in this district on the 22nd. Despite important reinforcements which were brought up in great haste, their vigorous efforts, thrice renewed, failed, and they sustained considerable losses.

A MAGNIFICENT FRENCH VICTORY.

May 24, 6.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, an official announcement is made of the capture, after a thirteen days most fierce battle, of the heights of Lorette; which the enemy believed to be impregnable. It constitutes a magnificent victory and the value of the position is shown by the desperate efforts on the part of the enemy to recapture.

During the fighting we killed over three thousand Germans and took a thousand prisoners, and besides the booty now in our hands we are daily finding quantities of maxims and mortars hidden in filled-in trenches. Our losses are high but we have attained one of our principal objects.

Our action north of Arras will greatly stimulate our troops, who are supremely confident of victory. Our superiority in tactics was again unmistakably confirmed.

GERMANS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

May 24, 11.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, the evening communique states:

The British attacks north of La Bassée resulted in fresh progress.

The Germans north of Neuville St. Vaast attempted to attack in strength but our artillery, caught and stopped them, dead, inflicting heavy losses.

Supplementary reports emphasise the importance of our success yesterday.

North east of Lorette, in a desperate bayonet fight we annihilated the opposing Germans and captured machine guns.

THE DARDANELLES.

TURKISH OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS DESERT.

May 24, 5.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that five hundred Turkish soldiers with their officers, deserted from the garrison of Smyrna, and took refuge on the British warships in the gulf.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 1000 PRISONERS.

May 24, 3.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd a communique states:

In the region of Shavli the enemy maintains the strongly organized position.

We repulsed a strong counter-attack in the region of Klimontov and we took a thousand prisoners.

The enemy made unsuccessful attempts to pierce our front between the Przemyel marshes and the Dnieper. We began the offensive near the Dnieper and took nine hundred prisoners.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE TROOP TRAIN COLLISION.

May 24, 6.05 a.m.
It is officially reported that 158 were killed and 160 injured in the Græta disaster. Many of the latter either died or are dying. They were all soldiers, with six exceptions.

WHY LORD LANSLOWNE JOINED THE CABINET.

May 24, 6.05 a.m.
The Times states that the reason Lord Lansdowne has consented to join the Government is the urgent necessity of helping Sir Edward Grey, whose eyes have lately been giving him trouble. The time had come when Sir Edward Grey should be able to have an occasional respite, and leave his work in the hands of a qualified substitute.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

MORE STORIES OF WONDERFUL GALLANTRY.

May 24, 6.05 a.m.
Writing from Headquarters on the 22nd inst. "Eye-witness" says:

The Territorials, many of whom had just arrived at the front, particularly distinguished themselves in the second battle of Ypres. When the gassing of April 22nd caused a four-mile gap in the Allied front, battalions and companies had to be thrown in wherever they could be collected. The gap on the night of the 22nd ult. was occupied by five battalions, including the Territorial 8th Middlesex, and during the next five days the 2nd Monmouths, 5th South Lancashires, 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the London Rifle Brigade, the 9th Argylls, all Territorials, were brought up.

When the Germans on May 2nd were severely gassing, the 7th Argylls charged through the poison cloud and carried a trench. The 9th Argylls had nine hundred and eleven 9-inch shells fired into their trenches but they stayed there.

The London Rifles were most heroic. On the 13th when the Germans made a great attack on the cavalry, only 278 men were left in the battalion and ninety-one of these fell during the day.

Sergeant Belcher, when the line on his left was pierced, stuck to his trench and with eight comrades and two Hussars kept the Germans at bay all day. Four of his men were killed and the trench was blown to bits, but the survivors, bluffing magnificently, met every German advance with rapid fire, forcing them to withdraw in the belief that the trench was fully manned. Belcher's conduct probably saved the flank of his line.

One General, after the fighting, described the London Rifles, as the finest battalion that God ever made.

The following incident illustrates the spirit:

A portion of the trenches had been almost wiped out by the enemy's fire. Captain Ryleton, of the 1st Rifle Brigade, who was commanding when retirement was suggested, retorted "Retirement be damned" and carried on so successfully that, though Captain Ryleton was himself twice buried and wounded, he bluffed the Germans all day. Captain Ryleton and three survivors kept running along the trench firing rapidly when the Germans advanced, and held the position till two companies of supports arrived.

Captain Eaton, of the 4th East Yorks, was also one of the bravest. Three times he was wounded, but he paced the ranks exhorting the men to continue firing.

Sergeant Cooke, of the Dublin Fusiliers, sniping from the top of a farm, picked off ten Germans crawling along the back of a trench. Then he jumped down, ran to the trench, levelled his rifle at the surviving officer shouting "Hands up," and brought him in a prisoner.

In another part of the line, detachments of three regiments who had been shelled for hours, were at length overjoyed to see the Germans advancing. They jumped on the parapets and shouted "Come on you blighters, fight it out." The Germans came on and were blotted out by concentrated fire.

Perhaps the hardest task fell to the recently arrived Yorkshire and Durham Territorials, mostly miners, who pushed up to the gap on the day the Canadians suffered. The northerners, after a tornado of asphyxiating bombs, repelled heavy infantry attacks till evening, when they retired in the most orderly manner.

Private Lyon, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, particularly distinguished himself during a gas-ing attack. Choking and coughing, Lyon lifted a machine gun on to the parapet, and played it on the advancing enemy, forcing them to retreat. Lyon had to be dragged away and died from the effects of the gas in the evening.

Another hot corner was a farm which was christened the "shell trap." The farm had been held by Monmouths, most of whom were outed by the shells. A survivor swam the moat and reported to Headquarters. He was told to return and tell his comrades to hang on. He returned and shortly afterwards his bandolier was thrown across the moat with the message that they would stick to the place like grim death. They did so, too, till they were relieved.

The Northumberlands, Warwickshire, and Argyll and Sutherland were engaged in the attack on St. Julien on April 26. Although badly gassed they were most steadfast. It was altogether a soldier's battle, we escaping annihilation, which was inevitable by all rules, by the sheer dogged fighting of the Territorial Yeomanry, including the Somerset, Leicesters and Essex Yeomanry, who fought alongside the most famous cavalry regiments, and were not the least. The cavalry clung to the shattered trenches and afterwards advanced as if on parade.

As an instance of bravery Major Orichton had a leg shattered, but sat on the ground cheering his men of the 10th Hussars to renewed efforts.

OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSASSINATION OF ARMENIANS.

May 24, 5.15 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that the Allied Governments have informed the Porte that they hold all the members of the Ottoman Government responsible for the massacres of Armenians which have recently occurred.

Massacres occurred during the month of April at Erzerum and six other towns of Armenia, and the inhabitants of the hundred villages near Van have all been assassinated.

CIVILISATION'S VICTORY OVER BARBARISM.

May 24, 6.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that M. Millerand (Minister of War), in telegraphing to Generals Joffre and Gouraud, the news from Italy of the declaration of war, says:

The troops will welcome with joyous enthusiasm the entry of their Latin sister, such action giving a fresh guarantee of the final victory of civilisation over barbarism.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Italian Senators and Deputies have asked to serve in the army and the navy.

An official communication in connection with the collision states that 158 were killed and 160 were injured.

Remarkable instances of gallantry are depicted in an "Eye-witness" story published in this issue.

A telegram from Rome says that Signor Burián has resigned and has been succeeded by Signor Tisza.

A Paris communique says that fighting continued with extreme violence north of Arras throughout the 23rd inst.

A telegram from Rome says that Italy seizes eighty Austro-German steamers in Italian Ports to the value of four millions sterling.

So enthusiastic are the Italians over the declaration of war that there are wonderful demonstrations of feeling all over the country.

A Petrograd message says that the Russians repulsed strong counter-attacks in the region of Klimontov and took a thousand prisoners.

An Athens telegram says that five hundred Turkish soldiers with their officers deserted from the garrison at Smyrna and took refuge on British warships in the gulf.

After a thirteen days fierce battle the French captured the heights of Lorette, which the enemy believed to be impregnable. This constitutes a magnificent victory.

The Times gives the reason of Lord Lansdowne's entry into the Cabinet as consequent upon the urgent necessity of helping Sir Edward Grey whose eyes have lately given him trouble.

NEWS.

An account of the Boy Scouts Rally appears on page 5.

A report of the Peak Tramway Company's meeting appears on page 4.

An account of the Supreme Court proceedings of an important case is inserted on page 5.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3, and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, May 27.

The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.

Annual Meeting—12.30 p.m.

Sale of China and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Friday, May 28.

Sale of China and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

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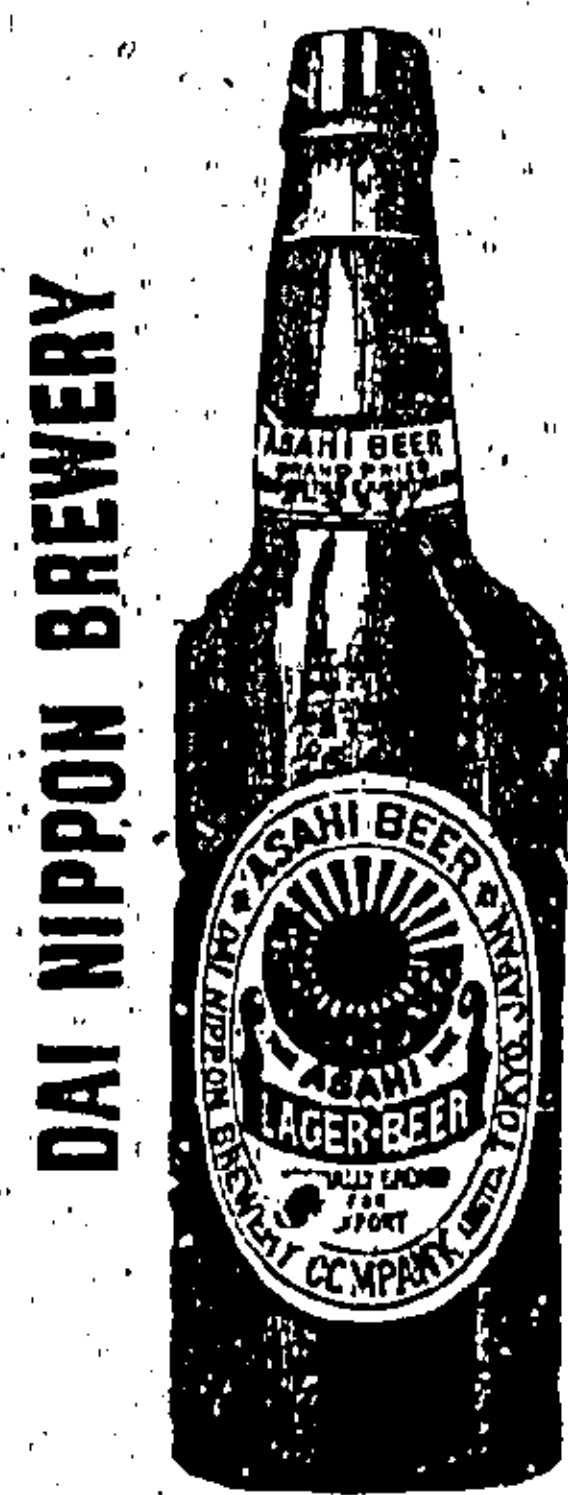
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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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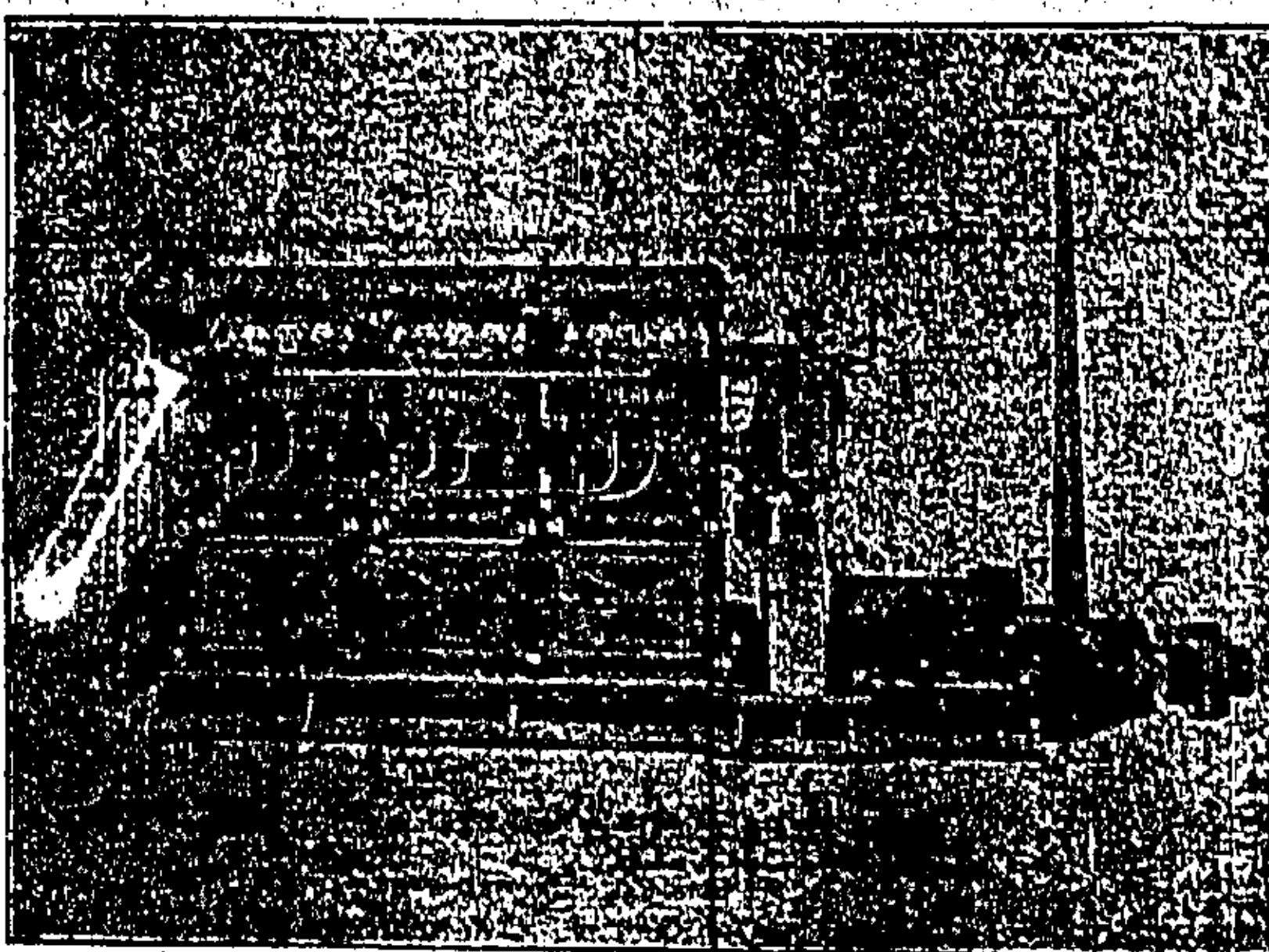
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

In at Last.

At long and last Italy has declared war and her decision, as we remarked in our leader of yesterday, should do much to bring about a speedier peace settlement. Thirty-three years, almost to a day, after the treaty of the triple alliance was first signed Italy has taken up arms against Austria. To be sure, a treaty between these two countries for reasons which everyone knows, was never convincing to the rest of the world, save perhaps Germany; with equal reason might France and Germany agree to fight side by side. Yet while most neutrals anticipated, in July last, that Italy would decline to league herself in the struggle against France, very few anticipated that a few short months later she would be found in the field against her former allies.

Daily Press.

Athletics in the Far East.

Following as the meeting did so closely upon a period of political excitement in China, and held too, in a city where hostility to Japan has been most pronounced, it must be regarded as a specially noteworthy feature of the meeting that many Japanese were among the successful competitors, and their successes were received in a true sporting spirit. It was only to be expected that in several branches of sport the Japanese and Filipinos should prove themselves superior to the Chinese, because in both Japan and the Philippines we turn athletics have a longer history. Nevertheless the lists of results show that the Chinese competitors on the whole have done exceedingly well, and Mr. Cheung Wang is justified in his belief that the time is not far distant when the nations of the Orient will be able to send competing athletes to the international Olympic Games when held in Europe or America; but when he adds that China will look forward hopefully to the day when the international Olympic Games may be held in the Far East we fear he is looking a very long way ahead—at least beyond the day of the present generation of athletes.

China Mail.

The Bomb Dropper.

It is not easy to make accurate observations from the air. At a height of 7000 or 8000 feet the country is so read out like a relief map. In fine weather a low thick cloud dust, opaque in the sun, means infantry on the march. Another cloud dust, thinner and rising higher, is thrown up by the feet of horses as cavalry moves forward. Isolated, heavily hanging dust clouds, dotted here and there along the roads, denote supply wagons and guns. To avoid detection by aeroplanes, scouts large masses of troops are moved as far as possible by night. But this means the collection of a large quantity of transport somewhere—it may be many miles—to the rear, and the aviator can penetrate as far as he likes within the enemy's lines. More than once during the fighting on the Zieme the air scouts were able, by watching German armies in the rear of the German armies, to anticipate movements of troops, and thus allow the checking of a heavy attack. It is astonishing what the modern plane—and its pilot—will do. After one flight a British pilot came down safely with fifty bullet holes in his machine.

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Hongkong, 18th July '13.

GENERAL NEWS.

Panama Canal Tolls.

Washington, April 3.—Ninety-two vessels, carrying 424,608 tons of freight, passed through the Panama Canal during February, maintaining a daily average of more than 15,000 tons which had been handled during the three preceding months. Tolls collected for the month amounted to \$403,219, bringing the total of canal dues collected up to \$2,375,258.

Coastwise cargoes have amounted to 41 per cent. of the total traffic, or 1,072,937 tons since the canal was opened; while the Pacific coast has shipped 572,786 tons directly to Europe by the waterway route.

Wilhelmina Case Settled.

It is stated that an agreement has been arrived at between the British Government and the owners of the cargo of the Wilhelmina, the United States ship which has been detained at Falmouth since February 9. The Government has agreed to pay the owners prices which would have been obtained in Hamburg for the cargo; also damage, and demurrage for the detention of the vessel, and all responsible expenses incurred in connection with the matter.

H.M.S. Cadmus.

The gunboat Cadmus, the crew of which rendered such very valuable assistance in the stamping out of the mutineers of the S. Light Infantry at Singapore, is one of the best known little ships of the China Squadron, says the *L. and C. Express*. There is hardly a river of China, a creek or inlet, that she has not poked her nose into at some time or other in policing these waters. She has been on the station for some five commissions.

Ousting the Germans at Hankow.

Our correspondent writes:—At an informal meeting held at a certain club at Hankow on the 15th inst., in consequence of the intense indignation occasioned by the publication of a letter in one of the local newspapers, a proposal advocating the expulsion of all German members was unanimously adopted, the motion to go in to immediate effect. It was further resolved that the committee of the Hankow Race Club and K. O. be notified that unless similar action on their part was taken, the members of the club in question would resign their membership of the H.R.C. and R.O. in bloc.—*Shanghai Times*.

Death of Shanghai Volunteer.

We regret to learn of the death at the front of one of Shanghai's volunteers, Mr. A. E. Ratcliffe, of the First Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment. According to a telegram received in Shanghai to-day Mr. Ratcliffe was killed in action a few days ago. He left here in October with the Atsuta Maru contingent.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

HOW BELGIUM IS BEING GOVERNED UNDER GERMAN MILITARY RULE.

Laws Restricting Liberties.

How shall enemy territory under military occupation be governed? The question is one which Germany is trying to answer in her own way in Belgium. For more than five months the German forces have been in full control of the greater portion of the country, and proclamations, orders and regulations of various kinds have been issued by the German General.

These, up to the close of 1914, have been published at The Hague by Martinus Nijhoff in a volume of a little over 100 pages—the official texts being given in German, French and Flemish. There is a brief introduction in English. Many of the documents necessarily deal with matters of only local consequence. But others have a measure of interest for the world at large. Their authenticity cannot be disputed. No attempt has been made here

NOTICE.

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to translate them in full; but a running summary of their contents is given, and the more significant passages are quoted.

The provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907, applicable to the Belgium situation, are clear and precise. Briefly, they are as follows:

The authority of the power of the State having passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall do all in his power to restore public order and safety, respecting, unless absolutely prevented, laws in force in the country.

It is forbidden to compel the inhabitants to swear allegiance to the hostile Power.

Family honour and rights, individual life, private property and religious convictions, and worship must be respected.

If the occupant collects the taxes, etc., payable to the State, he shall do so as far as possible in accordance with the legal basis and assessment in force at the time, and defray the expenses of the occupied territory to the same extent as the national Government would have done.

If in addition to these taxes, other money contributions shall be levied, they shall only be applied to the needs of the army or the administration of the territory.

For every contribution a receipt must be given.

An army of occupation shall only take possession of cash, funds and realizable securities which are strictly the property of the State, depots of arms, supplies and generally property which may be used for military occupations.

Except in cases governed by naval law, all appliances for the transmission of news, for the transport of persons and all kinds of war materials may be seized, even if they belong to private individuals, but they must be restored at the conclusion of peace, and indemnities must be paid for them.

The proclamation of the German occupation of Belgium was issued on September 5 by Baron von Goltz. After announcing his appointment as Governor-General and that of Dr. von Sauter as head of the civil administration, he goes on to say:

The German army is marching victoriously into France. Here in Belgium territory it is the duty of the Government to preserve peace and order. Every act of the inhabitants against the German troops, every attempt to embarrass their communications with Germany, to hinder or interrupt the railway, telegraph and telephone services will be severely punished. All resistance to, or revolt against, the German administration will be ruthlessly dealt with (haben ruckstichtlos Niederwerfung an gewartigen).

It is one of the hard necessities of war that in punishing the hostile acts of the guilty the innocent are often involved. It is the duty of all intelligent citizens (citoyennes raisonnables, the French version has it) to exercise pressure upon the disorderly elements and restrain every act injurious to the public order. No Belgian citizen who goes about his business peacefully has anything to fear from the German troops or officials.

Belgian citizens! I do not demand from any one that he abjure

his spirit of patriotism. But I expect from you reasonable submission and absolute obedience to the orders of the General Government. . . . The better you respond to this appeal the better you will serve your country.

After this introduction there is a succession of orders dealing with specific matters. The general trend of them may be summed up in the statement that the Belgian codes and laws remain in force except where they are inconsistent with existing conditions or are abrogated by order.

Thus there are enactments as to the political position of the conquered territory. On November 19 it is declared that the German Empire, Austria-Hungary and Turkey are not to be considered either as foreign Powers or enemies within the meaning of the Belgian law relating to offences against the State.

By other ordinances the Belgian law of expropriation in government is in force in case of invasion is abrogated, and the functions of the provisional Governors are transferred to the military Governors. The powers vested in the King are transferred to the Governor-General, who must sanction all legislation enacted by the Belgian Deputies and provincial and communal councils.

It is stated, in the first proclamation given out after that of September 5, already quoted, that all the laws and orders of the Governor-General are to be given in German, and are to become effective, unless the contrary is expressly indicated, at the end of the day on which the bulletin is dated.

In the circumstances ignorance of the law must be easy, though there is no excuse for it. There is much regulation of finances in these orders. One withdraws the note-issuing powers of the National Bank of Belgium to confer them on the "General Society of Belgium." There is to be strict supervision of business operations where there is any possibility of their being inimical to German interests and no payments to Great Britain, France or Russia are to be made. The rate of exchange for German money is also fixed.

One order after another draws the lines more closely about the Belgians:

The export of horses, cattle, swine, sheep and every kind of food product over the Belgian frontier is forbidden. Any breach of the ordinance will involve the seizure of the goods.

All printed matter, all reproductions of manuscript or pictures, with or without a title, all musical compositions with text or comment produced by mechanical or chemical process and intended for distribution, must be submitted to the censure of the Imperial German Government.

Any one who makes or publishes these without the permission of the censor will be punished in accordance with martial law. The books shall be confiscated and the plates or forms intended for reproduction shall be made useless. It is equally reprehensible, and contrary to the spirit of the ordinance, to exhibit such things in any place where the public can have access to them.

No theatrical representations, recitations, sung or spoken, or moving pictures can be given before the censor has seen them.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Vœux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gaine, etc. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda," E. No. 74 Mount Kellie Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Houses in "Torres Buildings," "Rose Terrace" and "Durbur," Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

For the purpose of discovering how Belgium is provided with means of subsistence it is ordered that every person engaged in agricultural or industrial undertakings (Jeder landwirtschaftliche oder gewerbliche Unternehmer), who produces by his labour or his enterprise, cheese, rye, barley, oats, maize, pulse, vegetables and potatoes, is ordered to make known within 10 days from the publication of this notice, his exact stock of these provisions, listing each item separately, giving his name, place of residence and *arrondissement*. It makes no difference whether they belong to him personally or has them in charge.

This proclamation must have had an ironic meaning for people on the verge of starvation. Do the German officials keep an equally strict account of the food which Americans have been sent into the country, and would it be seized for military purposes if the occasion arose?

Every kind of banking or commercial interest is placed under the direction of the Commissioner General for the Banks of Belgium. All the details of the business must be known to him or his "commissaires de surveillance." These are authorised to pry into every one's private affairs, to examine his goods, and his correspondence, to make an inventory of all his effects. Any refusal or evasion is punishable with fine or imprisonment, and his business may be taken over and administered by the Commissioner General.

Certain concessions to popular feeling are made by the continuation of some of the familiar forms of government. The Belgian courts go on under restrictions minutely laid down, and Belgian policemen direct the street traffic. But all the national functions are in German hands. The recent order warning all Belgian refugees to return within a fixed period will be better understood if it is borne in mind that the Belgians who remained are prisoners of war within their own country. Every act of their lives is strictly regulated. They may not go from one town to another. They may not use the telephone or telegraph. All letters must go

TO LET.

TO LET.—Large Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank, Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street. Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.

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TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—
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WANTED.

WANTED:—NURSE.—Officer's wife will provide passage to England for European nurse, in return for Services on voyage. One child. Apply M. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED FOR A LOCAL FACTORY.—A young mechanical engineer of good general education, a thorough knowledge of the running of steam plant and good technical education. Apply "TECHNIC" c/o The Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES.

IT IS THE QUALITY OF

"PALL MALL" Cigarettes

that has brought them to the front.



GENTLEMEN'S BATHING SUITS

One Piece with Skirts with or without Sleeves
\$2.50 Each.

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GREAT WAR DEEDS: Ills. London News Special No. 1	\$2.00	FIELD NOTES FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT by TIMES Correspondent	4.50
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OUR REGIMENTS & THEIR GLORIOUS RECORDS by O. White	.30	RED GLUTTON: WITH THE GERMAN ARMY AT THE FRONT by Ivan Cobb	4.00
THE SECOND PHASE OF THE GREAT WAR—GRAPHIC extra	4.00	FRANCE IN DANGER by Paul Vézard	2.00
THE UNMAKING OF EUROPE by F. W. Wilson	2.75	THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM	1.50
LIFE OF HIS MAJESTY ALBERT, KING OF THE BELGIANS	.30	GERMAN PHILOSOPHY IN RELATION TO THE WAR by J. H. Muirhead	1.00
THE MINOR HORRORS OF THE WAR by A. E. Shipley	1.20		
KRUPP'S & THE INTERNATIONAL ARMAMENTS RING	1.60		
CAPTAIN LOXLEY'S LITTLE DOG LEST WE FORGET: AN ANTHOLOGY OF WAR VERSES	2.00		
THE CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM I & BISMARCK	2.75		
THE SOLDIER'S POCKET COMPANION	.80		
LIFE OF GENERAL JOFFRE by A. Kahn B. A.	.80		
THE GERMAN IN BELGIUM: Experiences of a Neutral	.80		
WHEN BLOOD IS THEIR ARGUMENT: AN ANALYSIS OF PRUSSIAN CULTURE by T. M. Hueffer	2.00		

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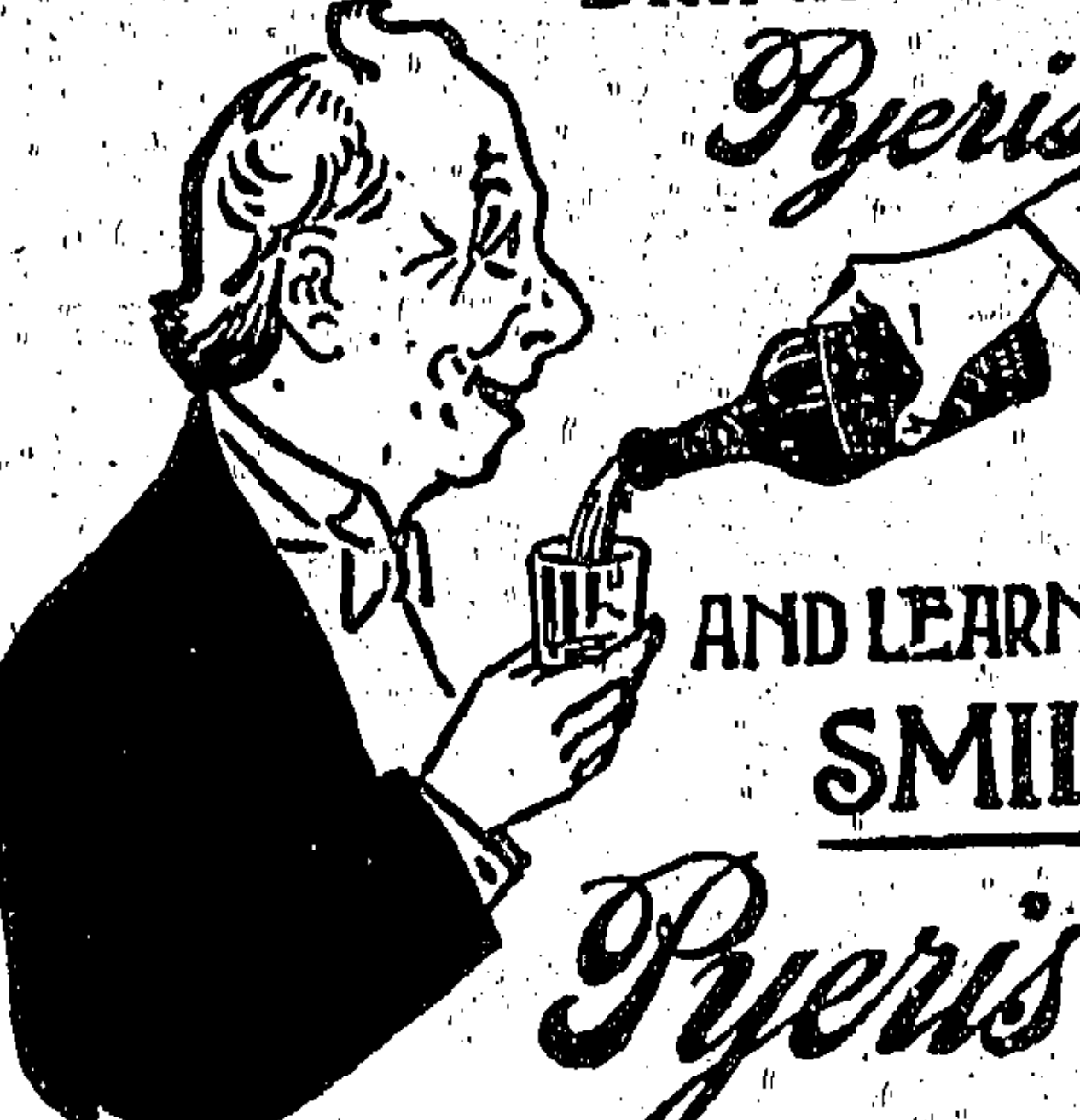
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HAVE REMOVED TO

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Hong Kong

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

本報宗旨在發表正確消息，以服務真理，而不畏懼或偏袒。

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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MARRIAGES.

BRETT-GREENLEY.—On May 15, 1915, at Christ Church, Yokohama, Japan, John H. Brett, of Peking, China, to Miss Tedesco W. Greenley, of New York City.

MEAD LYONS.—On April 28, 1915, at Ichang, by the Rev. W. F. Haywood at the American Episcopal Church, and by Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett at H.B.M. Consulate, Edgar Walter Mead, of H.B.M. Consular Service in China, to Maud, twin daughter of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Algernon Lyons, G.C.B., and of Lady Lyons, Kilwrought, Glamorgan, Wales.

DEATH.

RATCLIFFE.—Killed in action with the Br. Ex. Forces in France on April 18, 1915, Albert E. Ratcliffe, aged 18, "A" Co. 1st Batt. Royal West Kent's, dearly loved son of J. Ratcliffe, Marine Department Customs, Shanghai. He died for his King and Country.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915.

OUR NEW ALLY.

When we speak of Italy's past delay in making up her mind as to the desirability of her entering into the European conflict, do we take sufficiently into consideration the fact that only a country that has traditions of unity can decide even the simplest national matter off hand? Indeed, do we even know of the disabilities under which our new ally labours at all times? Every schoolboy has learned a certain amount of the ancient history of Italy; some schoolboys are even acquainted with a few of the facts of her mediaeval history; but how many of us, whether boys or men, know even the smallest trifle of the story of this wonderful country in modern times—and especially of the two periods (a) from the coronation of Napoleon I as its King, in 1805, to the accession of Victor Emmanuel I in 1861, and (b) from the latter event to the present day?

It is only in the light of these two periods that we can hope to understand Italy's seemingly vacillating attitude. Napoleon had too many affairs on his hands, too many other kingdoms to conquer and control, to be able to leave his mark for good on the country of which he had proclaimed himself sovereign; and the unification scheme of which he had dreamed remained only a dream, Italy continuing to be nothing but a collection of small states with no notion or intention of pulling together; with no hope or wish to help each other. What wonder is it then if the country of to-day should experience a difficulty in finding itself at one? England or France has often been faced with a vital difference of opinion between two important sections of the people; but neither, since the Middle Ages, has been out up into a multitude of peoples with different laws, customs, characteristics and aims. For this reason, French and English are less likely readily to recognise the extraordinary feat accomplished by the grandfather of the present King in establishing a parliament and a monarchy. In all, Italy has had but fifty-four years in which to learn how to act as an undivided nation and in which to acquire the habit of widening local patriotism into a more general one. From this it will be seen that it is unfair to expect absolute unanimity to-day from a people that, but yesterday, was entirely wrapped up in the particular doings of one or other of the petty states of which the country consisted.

And herein once more comes what we might term the cementing quality of the great conflict. Italy has declared war, nominally on Austria; and it is against Austria that all her bad feeling since the war of 1866 has been levelled. Yet we may well doubt if she would have broken treaty and ranged herself on the side of Austria's enemies had it not been for the recent conduct of Germany. From the beginning of the war even those Italian papers that were the most strongly opposed to their country's taking part in hostilities have been unflinchingly occupied in censuring Germany (more often than not, omitting all reference to Austria) for her disregard of treaties and of the laws of civilised warfare. How can we doubt that every civilised nation that has had the smallest opportunity of hearing both sides of the quarrel is disgusted with Germany, and is convinced that, unless her power is broken, the European world is threatened with a return to worse than savagery? Whether Italy could or could not afford war just now was for her to decide. Her annual revenue is somewhere about ten million pounds ahead of her annual expenditure, but she has a National Debt of close on six hundred million pounds. Her preparedness, again, is also her own affair. She had a considerable standing army at the beginning of the war and a not despicable navy, and we can hardly suppose that she has been content to stand still all these months where additions to these were concerned. All the citizens of the allied countries are bound to welcome any factor which makes for shortening the war; and to respect any state that deliberately enters into it for conscientious and disinterested reasons; and thus we may be sure that very hearty congratulations from France, Russia and Serbia await their new brother in arms.

A Chinese Amok.

Medical men will doubtless be interested in the report which we published yesterday of a Chinese constable who went amok. Amok, as an individual seizure, uninflicted by drink, may be said to be confined to the Malays, though, so far as we have been able to learn, no scientist has yet shown why they should have a monopoly in it. Some of us have seen even a Britisher, to say nothing of an Indian, when under the influence of drink or of excessive heat, run amok; but the Malays are, with rare exceptions, abstemious from alcohol, and, since they hail from a torrid country, a few extra degrees of heat cannot be supposed to make much difference to them. Previously we have only met with two instances of Chinese amok; in one, the sufferer was an opiumite under sentence of deprivation from his beloved drug, and, in the other, he was under the influence of Dutch gin. The most interesting feature connected with the Malay amok is the superhuman strength and vitality which his mania gives him for the time being. Cases have been known where in half a dozen bullets have been fired into a Malay when he was in this condition, and yet have failed for the moment to check his rush. Another interesting point is the suddenness with which the amok gives in. One moment he is careering madly forward in search of fresh blood; the next he is lying gasping, covered with sweat and absolutely helpless. In the local Chinese case the episode is rounded off with the suicide of the victim—another feature unlikely to occur among the Malays.

The Foreign Office.

Among all this talk of chopping and changing in the Cabinet we still find little that is absolutely definite. One piece of information, however, which seems to be fairly well authenticated is that the Marquis of Lansdowne has consented to join the Government and will place himself at the disposal of the Foreign Secretary. This will generally be regarded as good news, for Lord Lansdowne himself had five years' experience in the very position which he is asked to share. He is one of those who, long ago, won the nation's confidence by his coolness, far-sightedness and practicality, and he can look back on over five-and-forty years of political life of one sort or another. He was successively Under Secretary for War, Under Secretary for India, Governor General of Canada and Secretary for War, before taking over the office of Foreign Secretary, and in all these capacities he showed himself an exceedingly able man. Sir Edward Grey's own views—albeit occasionally those of a Radical Minister—are not such as are likely to clash with those of his new co-adjutor; both are known to be genuinely conscientious men, and the public generally will see nothing but good to arise from their association.

Paley.

To-day is the 110th anniversary of Paley's death. The name meant much to the last generation though it means but little to the present one. Up till some five-and-twenty or thirty years ago "Paley's Evidences of Christianity" formed part of the curriculum through which every educated Englishman passed; the book was looked upon as being as necessary to intellectual and moral salvation as the Greek Testament or Virgil's *Aeneid*. This, perhaps, is because so few men cared or dared to challenge it. The gradual spread of rationalism on the one hand and the desire among theological students for something more "exotic" on the other have, however, combined to put "Dr. William" out of court; and to-day, even among candidates for Holy Orders in the Church of England, the work has come to be looked upon as having quite a secondary value. Was it Huxley or was it Bishop Samuel Wilberforce who said: "The book is an excellent one—because it proves nothing"?

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN WHAT YOU HAVE DONE IN THE PAST LOOKS LARGE TO YOU, YOU HAVEN'T DONE MUCH TO-DAY.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 65; rain.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 44 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Anhui to-day at 3 p.m.
American and Siberian Mails.—Close per s.s. Korea to-morrow at noon.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.
Closing prices:—
Hongkong Bank. — \$792, buyers.
Shell Transport. — 93/4, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai. — Tls. 35, buyers.
Green Islands. — 670, sellers.
Langkats. — Tls. 42, buyers.
China Sagars. — \$116/- sales.
Ewo's. — Tls. 153, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.13/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 110th anniversary of the death of William Paley, the theologian.

Ricksha Coolie Taken to Hospital.
A ricksha coolie fell down near the Hongkong Hotel this morning, and was removed to the Hospital.

Empire Day Picnic.
"Saiyungpun School" had its usual Empire Day picnic. Four launches were engaged to convey 350 teachers and pupils to Cheung Chau, where sports were held on the beach and a most enjoyable day was spent.

A Muzzle-less Dog.
This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Postmaster General, was summoned for allowing his dog abroad without having its muzzle on, and also for keeping a dog without a muzzle. On the first summons he was fined five dollars, and on the second three dollars.

THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

The return showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended May 22nd states that there was one case of bubonic plague in Victoria and twelve in the other districts, of which twelve were fatal—all were Chinese. There was one case of enteric fever in Victoria, two outside, one fatal—all Chinese. There was one case of small-pox (Chinese), and that in Victoria.

THE QUANTS.

LAST NIGHT'S PATRIOTIC PERFORMANCE.

Last night the "Quants" gave their final performance in the Theatre Royal, half the proceeds of which they have generously devoted to charity. There was a big house, and one of the most enthusiastic we have ever seen in Hongkong. As testifying to the extreme popularity which the "Quants" have attained on their two visits to the Colony, it is of interest to mention that practically every item on the long programme was encored. Most of the numbers had a patriotic turn, but the programme also included some of the pieces which have proved most popular on other nights. At the close of the performance, company and audience together sang "Auld Lang Syne," after which there were general demands for a speech from Mr. B. B. Salisbury. Mr. Salisbury briefly expressed his own and his fellow artists' appreciation of Hongkong's cordial welcome to them, and also the wish that they might one day be able to return to the Colony for the renewal of old friendships.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE BRITISH IN FRANCE.

Italy at War.

With Italy taking a share in the war, which she does from yesterday's date, Austria's days may well be said to be numbered. She comes in, not as the other countries allied against the forces of savagery come: unprepared and untried; but with comparatively recent military experience of her own and with the events of the past nine or ten months lying unfolded before her as a guide. Against the exhausted troops and almost empty exchequer of Austria, she pits a fresh, well-trained and tolerably well-equipped army of some two million men, together with reasonably good monetary resources; and she knows what the other allies did not know when they began fighting: the enemy's eccentric methods of waging war. Thus on her guard, she begins hostilities under extremely advantageous circumstances, and her people are fully justified in entertaining sanguine expectations.

Getting to Business.

The prevailing enthusiasm noted by Reuters is a sufficient indication of what the country as a whole thinks about the duty of taking up the cause of the Allies; and, whatever else may happen, Italy is unlikely to suffer from want of recruits, should she need a larger army. She has wasted no time in getting down to business, for already she has made a haul of interned Austrian ships to the value of four million pounds—game over which her enemy is not at all likely to be able to cry "quits," inasmuch as Italian shipping had had ample time to leave enemy ports. Austria, for her part, is wasting no time, and already passages of arms, both by air and by water, are taking place. From a coast-war point of view, our ally starts at some disadvantage, for whereas Austria's small sea-board is, for the more part, protected by islands, her own line is clean and open and desolate of outposts nearly the whole way down the Adriatic. Happily she has what Austria never had, and will certainly never get now—an efficient navy.

Bad Days for Germany.

Last night and this morning's wires from the western front are not of a nature to make one think that Germany can hope to hold her and up much longer. The "Eve-witness" story is of little use as "news," but it has great value in showing the absolutely undaunted—almost light-hearted—manner in which the British troops are going to work. Men of all ranks, both Regulars and Territorials, are, it is clear, animated with a spirit which means victory: the "retirement be damned" spirit. We are sorry, though not surprised, to see that Germany's itch for foul play has again got the better of her, and that gas is once more being introduced into the picture. We read, too, that sixty Germans dressed themselves in khaki and claimed to be Grenadiers. They had their reward. A later wire tells of a very marked success indeed: the capture, after a thirteen-day battle, of the heights round about Notre Dame de Lorette, which the enemy had believed to be impregnable.

"Moral Effect" and the Germans. In connection with this latter seizure, Reuters reminds us of the stimulus which it constitutes where our men are concerned. And what about the effect of it on the Germans? Those in Berlin know nothing about it, beyond such trifles as the slaughter of a few million French and British and the capture of a few thousand more square miles of territory by the Kaiser's troops. But the men on the spot know all about it; they know that three thousand of their men were killed by the British; and another thousand taken prisoner; and that that is all they have to show for a fortnight's attempt to withstand the forward march of their foes. What is more likely to be known in Berlin is the fact that Italy has added herself to the Kaiser's enemies; and that this will have its moral effect, we may be sure.

COMPANY MEETING.

Peak Tramways Co., Limited.

The ordinary Annual meeting of the shareholders of the Peak Tramways Co., Limited was held at the Hongkong Hotel, to-day at noon, Mr. Henry Humphreys, presiding. Those present were: the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. D. Lyndale, J. Scott Harston and Mr. C. S. Gubbay (Directors) the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Messrs. G. T. Lloyd, J. A. Tarrant, E. Sath, J. M. Wong, D. E. Clark, G. Rapp, (Secretaries).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—
Gentlemen, The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for the past ten days I propose with your permission to take them as read.

The War has seriously affected our traffic receipts and consequently our profit for the twelve months ending 30th April last of \$119,840 but in reality the falling off is greater by \$3,440, 18 owing to the fact that in previous years' loss on subsidiary and silver coins" did not appear in the accounts, being deducted from the total of traffic receipts. The auditors wished us to show the loss on coinage in the profit and loss account as a separate item and we have done so for the three months ending July 31st 1914 there was a gain on traffic receipts of \$1,476 64 but in August and September there was a falling off of \$585 84 and \$938.41 respectively, conditions getting steadily worse month by month until February when the limit was reached with a falling off of \$2,720 14. There has however been some set off in the reduced expenses.

The number of special cars run has been much fewer, effecting a saving in overtime wages and coals and stores which however does not make up for a falling off in special car receipts of \$2,108 80. With fewer special cars and fewer passengers travelling in the ordinary cars there has been less wear and tear, the life of the rope and pulleys have been longer and general repairs have been less, effecting a saving in the item, Maintenance and Repairs—Charges are slightly less than last year even after providing in this account for a donation of \$500.00 to the Prince of Wales Fund.

As there seemed no likelihood of an early termination of the war and as our traffic receipts will, if the war continues, be still more seriously affected this year, your direct and reluctantly decided to raise the price of season tickets, and servants punch tickets, the increase came into force on the first of this month.

From the time the Peak Tram commenced running in 1888 until 1893 season tickets did not exist, but monthly tickets at \$12.00 each were issued during that period. In 1894 we did away with these monthly tickets and substituted three monthly season tickets at \$30.00 each—thereby saving ticket holders \$6.00 a quarter. We have merely gone back to the original price fixed for a ticket which entitles the holder to travel as often as he pleases. In a little tramway like ours there must be give and take on both sides. It has been stated that European travellers second class have paid first class fares. If this is unquestionably a fact that the company has lost much more than it has gained by allowing swarms of carrying European children to travel first class for a second class fare and by granting of privilege tickets to nurses, governesses and others.

I have no further remarks to make but if any shareholder has any question to ask I shall be pleased to answer them. There being no questions I beg to move the report and statement of accounts as presented be passed.
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak: I beg to second.
The Chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak that the report and accounts as presented be passed. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands—against unanimously. That concluded, the business of the meeting, gentlemen, Dividend warrants are now ready and may be had on application at the company's office. Thank you for your attendance.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. stat:—

Joined.
Sapper F. O. Botelho joined the Corps on 24th inst, allotted Corps No. 1848 and posted to Engineer Company.

Parades.
Parades for to-day, 25th inst. 5.30 p.m. No. 2 section Artillery Battery—Squad drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in near Craigengower Cricket Club pavilion. 5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Drill at Headquarters. 5.30 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co.—Section drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in on H. K. Football Club ground. 5.30 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Squad drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in on road between Law Courts and City Hall at 5.15 p.m., and proceed by special train.

Notes. Members of No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty, and Centre Sec. M. G. Co. proceeding from the General District may travel by this train. Scouts Co.-Nos. 1 and 2 Secs., Musketry exercises and Bayonet fighting at Headquarters. Nos. 3 and 4 Secs. Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters.

Parades for Wednesday, 26th instant, 8.40 a.m. Right Sec. M. G. Co. (Trained men only) Drill at Headquarters. 7.00 a.m. Signalling S Co.—Signalling instruction at Headquarters. Remainder nil.

Detail.
On duty at Headquarters. From 7 a.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 27th inst.—No. 4 Section Scouts Co. From 7 a.m. 27th to 7 a.m. 28th inst.—Centre Section M. G. Co. At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty for week ending on morning of 29th inst.—No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty, and Left Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty, Lieut.-Rees. At Kowloon (Detention Camp).

On duty for week ending on morning of 29th inst.—H.K.V.B. Orderly Officer for week ending on the morning of 29th inst. Lt. C. Smith. Orderly Sergeant for week ending on the morning of 29th inst. Col. Grose.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

The H. K. V. R. Orders issued by Major Wakeham Commanding H. K. V. R. to-day state:—

Parades.—B. and C. Companies, will parade outside the Law Courts at 6.15 p.m. on Friday May 25th. dress drill order. D. Company will attend at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday May 27 when Sgt. Major Cooke will lecture on "Care of Arms." Uniform optional. Guards—Members on duty with the Detention Camp guard are reminded that they must wear uniform and keep their arms and ammunition by them during the day the evening of which they go on duty. League Match.—The following Teams will represent the Reserve in the final match to be fired over the King's Park Range at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday May 29th. Sergeants Tolan, Mackay, and Green; Corporals Gray, Lyon and Fisher; Privates LeLennan, Watson, Carmichael and Hamilton.

Chater and the Hon. Mr. Lyndale as directors for the ensuing year. Mr. J. M. Wong.—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. J. M. Wong that the directors, whose names I have just read out, be re-elected directors for the ensuing year. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands—against unanimously.

Mr. Tarrant:—I beg to propose that Messrs. O. Bernard Brown and A. B. Lowe be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$100 each.

Mr. Eos Sath:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Tarrant and seconded by Mr. Sath that Messrs. O. Bernard Brown and A. B. Lowe be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$100 each. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands—against unanimously. That concluded, the business of the meeting, gentlemen, Dividend warrants are now ready and may be had on application at the company's office. Thank you for your attendance.

IMPORTANT ARSON
CHARGE IN SHANGHAI.

Art Collection Destroyed.

At H. M. Supreme Court, yesterday, before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge, and Messrs. W. L. Gerrard, B. O. Lambert, D. M. Niasim, A. S. G. Smith, and J. A. Thomas, jury, J. Huntley Silburn, dentist, was indicted with having on January 15 feloniously, maliciously, and unlawfully set fire to No. 38 Seymour Road, with intent to defraud the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, Ltd., contrary to the Statute.

Accused pleaded not guilty. When the names of jurors were being called, Messrs. A. R. Duncan, G. A. Johnson, and P. H. Nye were challenged by Mr. Godfrey, and Mr. A. J. T. Pike by Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, and Mr. K. E. Newman, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. E. W. Godfrey and Mr. J. H. Teesdale to defend. In opening the case for the prosecution, the Crown Advocate said the accused insured certain goods which he had at the time of the fire on the premises in Seymour Road. Immediately the fire happened he asked for payment under the insurance policy, and further he wished to be paid that day. With regard to circumstantial "evidence," Counsel observed that in this particular case, they had one fact coming upon another which in themselves were suspicious, which needed explanation, and all of which were entirely wanting so far in any reasonable explanation.

Counsel suggested that a reasonable interpretation was that accused arranged, if there was a fire, to would gain by it, chose his own moment for the fire, arranged for the fire, and when the fire was started he took no proper steps to save any of the goods or limit the area of the conflagration. His theory of how the fire started was in direct contradiction to the best technical evidence which could be got, based on the place burned and the state of the remains.

Dealing next with "points of suspicion," Counsel observed that when accused insured his goods for £4,000 he was preoccupied not with the rate at which he was to be insured, but whether he could get an "agreed value" or not. If the pictures insured were indeed genuine they would be extremely valuable. If the "Turner" was a genuine picture, or just a study for a larger production it must have a history. If the "Constable" was indeed a picture by that famous landscape painter, it was not likely the picture would have been lost sight of. If a man picked up a Turner or a Constable cheaply, even if he had no artistic feeling, he would like to know whether they were genuine or not. If he took no steps to find this out, he would go through life deceiving his friends, and liable at any moment to deceive an insurance company. The accused had admitted that he had not obtained these pictures because he was an artistic person, but because he had made money in South Africa and was advised by a cousin—a cousin since deceased, unfortunately—to go in for valuable objects, but he took no steps to prove the value of the things he purchased. He, however, exercised meticulous care and prudence to ensure that they were all included in the insurance policy.

Another suspicious point was that, although he had quite a good practice, accused removed his place of business from Peking Road, convenient and accessible, to Seymour Road, and this procedure could not be explained unless his clientele was composed entirely of ladies. It was remarkable that accused gave no notice to his clients that he was removing to Seymour Road. If a man were "doing the thing well" he would certainly have attended to this important detail.

It was a bad thing for the fire, counsel went on to say, that there was so much draught. When Mr. Silburn woke to find the house on fire he opened the door and he opened the window, and he even left the hall door open—no that unfortunately there was a draught. When he got outside he

gave no notice to the police, and notice to the Fire Brigade was given by an outsider returning from an evening in town. It would be observed that although the "Turners" and "Constables" were not nailed to the wall, were not beyond his reach, accused made no attempt to save even one or two at least. Accused had said that he rushed from the house in night attire, and dressed himself on the lawn. It was not to be supposed that as he changed, accused buried his pyjamas into the fire, but where were they?

Evidence having been given by Messrs. O. McDougal and J. C. Emmett of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., (4, D. Main (of Messrs. Scott, Harding and Co.), said he was approached by the accused about insuring, and asked him for an inventory of the things to be insured. Accused did not make a list. He said that he did not know how to do it, and so visited the house and in the dining room wrote down a list at accused's dictation. Accused had prepared for this a paper headed "Agreed value of furniture, pictures, silver, cabinets, dental chair and fittings, stock, library, personal effects, etc." The items were not discussed as they were written down. With regard to the pictures, the subject of the Constable was "Whitby Abbey in Ruins" and of the Turner "Windsor Castle." As to the three pictures by Long, witness did not know they were landscapes until the accused pointed it out. One, apparently, was of Long himself as a child. Witness supposed there were about twenty-seven Dexters. "J. Constable" was printed on the gold frame of the Whitby Abbey picture. It struck witness that the Windsor Castle picture was a Turner. There were quite a lot of instruments. When the policy was got ready accused said it was not exactly what he wanted, and witness now knew the reason why he objected—it was not an "agreed value" policy. Accused said: "Will I be paid if I have a fire?" Witness replied: "Yes. Why not?" The policy was signed, and from that time witness did not see the accused until the morning after the fire, when by request he called upon him at the Burlington Hotel.

Accused said the worst had happened. Witness said: "What?" Accused announced that he had been burned out. He asked how soon he could get his insurance money, because he wanted to go home immediately to purchase a new outfit. Witness went to the scene of the fire, and on his report, the firm put the matter in the hands of Messrs. L. Moore & Co. for adjustment. On looking over the house, witness noticed particularly a bed, made neatly, but which did not seem to have been slept in. In cross-examination by Mr. Godfrey, witness said he took very little notice of the words "agreed value" written by accused at the top of the inventory sheet. There was no discussion about the pictures. Witness saw no reason why he should not have a Constable, a Turner, and three Longs in his house, and accept the accused's statement in good faith. His impression was that he was putting a fair value on what he was insuring—or what witness had seen of it. When reporting to witness about the fire, accused first said that he had lost all his instruments and that he would have to go home to purchase a new outfit, and then he raised the question how soon he could get his insurance money. Witness suggested that accused might be able to leave Shanghai on the following Sunday (that was, in three days time), but it was not to be taken that this implied an easy settlement of the claim. Witness did not report to his firm the observation he made to the Chief of the Fire Brigade with regard to the bed which did not appear to have been slept in. An offer to pay £2,300 was made, and was refused by the accused at once. At that time the only matters in question were the pictures and the silver.

A. E. Fenton, acting Chief of the Brigade at the time of the fire in question, described the fire as an exceptional one in his experience of nine and a half years in the Shanghai Brigade. When witness arrived on the scene—the whole house was enveloped in flames, and had he not known the time

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander O. W. Beckwith R. N., at the Marine Court this morning, P. C. Willis charged two boat-people with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master, by moving about the harbour during prohibited hours, on the 23rd inst., without a special permit. Defendants were fined \$5 each.

Lance Sergeant W. R. Sutton charged a boatman, with unlawfully making fast his boat to the s.s. Ohangchow, whilst under way in the harbour, on the 24th inst. A fine of \$30 was imposed.

of the call, he would have presumed that the fire must have been burning for some time in order to gain such a hold on the building; either this, or the fire must have progressed with exceptional speed.

L. R. Wheen also described the fire and the work of the Brigade. The witness's first impression was that the bulk of the flames ran right across the front of the building on the upper floors. Witness was surprised to find a foreign house such a mass of flames so soon after the alarm.

E. Q. Cooper, of Messrs. L. Moore & Co., Ltd., gave the results of investigation into the fire. He formed the opinion that the bed found with a corner of the clothes turned down had not been slept in. There were no toilet requisites in this room. In a casual survey, witness noticed dental instruments, teeth, furniture, and electro-plated ware. The smallest article was saved. The only pieces of silver he found were a portion of a vase, the lid of a smelling bottle, and a ring which might have been the top part of an ink-pot. There were portions of wood which appeared to be corners of picture frames. A letter was sent to the accused asking him to furnish as complete a list as possible of the things in his house, together with their values, and as far as possible the names of the people from whom they were purchased. Accused sent vouchers of things purchased from Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Messrs. Hall & Holtz, and a list of silver, of electro-plate, and cutlery, the value of the things on this list totalling £400. There should have been traces of some of these things in the fire; for instance, traces of a tea and coffee service valued at £30. The list did not include old silver at fancy prices. Accused told witness that he was alone in the house, unpacking until about midnight, and he then went to bed, being roused from sleep by the fire. The house had been lighted by three kerosene lamps, and he had sent for three more. When accused retired only one lamp was burning. Before retiring he had unpacked the silver and pictures. Accused added that when roused, he went out of the house. He met a foreigner outside. He went on to look for a fire alarm or a policeman, and just then the fire alarm sounded. There was one voucher produced by the accused, one showing that he purchased his desk in London for £230. There was no question, as far as witness had been able to find out, but that this desk was an exceptionally fine desk. It had a safe, and certain secret drawers. Witness found the safe after the fire, but there was nothing in it; no charred paper. Accused could not give vouchers for the dental instruments or apparatus, and as to the pictures, he said he obtained them through dealers at auction in London. He could not remember the names of the dealers or the name of the auctioneers, but he said that the pictures had been purchased somewhere in Park Lane. He said that he gave £250 for the Turner, and the same for the Constable and each of the Longs' and £1 for each of the Baxters. When they discussed the fact that no trace of the silver could be found, accused suggested that it might have been stolen by witness's salvage coolies.

His Lordship—It comes to this, that with the exception of the pictures and the silver—the existence of which has not been proved to your satisfaction—the claim is substantially allowed? Witness—Exactly.

The case was adjourned.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAIRY BUTTER	... ..	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	... ..	1.00 "
BUTTERCUP	... ..	.90 "
PASTRY	... ..	.80 "
CHEESE	... ..	.70 "

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and will come into force on and after the 24th instant.

THE SCOUTS RALLY

Yesterday's Splendid Turn-out.

Empire Day was truly celebrated by the Hongkong Boy Scouts, winding up with a grand rally on the Cricket field. In the morning they attended the celebrations at the churches, the Peak Wolf Cubs and the Hongkong III, attending St. John's Cathedral, while the Hongkong I and II (St. Joseph's College) and Hongkong IV (Kowloon) with band and colours, attended the service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

At 4.45 p.m. each troop met on its own parade ground and then marched to the Cricket ground, headed by the band of the Hongkong II. The troops proceeded to Queen Victoria Statue, where a large floral wreath containing the words "A tribute to Queen Victoria from the Hongkong Boy Scouts, Empire Day, 1915" was placed on the base by one of the Wolf Cubs.

The positions on parade were as follows: Hongkong I, Scoutmaster Bragg; Hongkong II, Scoutmaster A. J. E. Ward; Wolf Cubs "Fox," Scoutmaster Mr. H. Rayner; Hongkong III, P. K. Wolf Cubs, Captain Evans; Hongkong VI, a sister Scoutmaster T. A. Carvalho, Honorary Scoutmaster G. E. Boylance was in charge of the parade.

On the arrival of the Commissioner of the Local Association of Boy Scouts, Commodore R. Anstruther, O.M.G., R.N., the troops came to the Commissioner's Salute. The Commissioner, accompanied by Chief Scoutmaster Lieut. Kennedy, then made his inspection.

After the inspection the troops formed up into horse-shoe formation and were addressed by the Commissioner as follows. Today is as you know, the birthday of Queen Victoria who reigned for over sixty years and at the suggestion of the Earl of Meath, May 24, is set apart as a memorial of her for all time, so that we may ever keep her memory in our thoughts. We to-day, in company with thousands of Scouts in every distant part of the Empire, are paraded to honour her and the principal lesson one gathers is the glorious "Unity of the Empire."

At the conclusion of his address, the Commissioner presented Scoutmaster Mrs. H. Rayner with a gold "Scout's Thanks" badge from the Fox Patrol, as a slight token of their love and regard for her and her untiring energy in the movement.

The patrol cries of the troops caused much amusement as they recounded over the field when the troops were dispersed and again brought to position at the far end of the field. The following displays were given: Stretcher Drill, First Aid and Signals—Hongkong I and II, Fire Lighting—the Peak Cubs and Hongkong IV (Kowloon), Physical Drill with staves—Mrs. Rayner's troop.

The function was brought to a conclusion by the singing of the National Anthem, the Scouts verse included, and cheers for the King. There was a big crowd present and many military officers were to be seen taking an interest in the displays of the youngsters.

GENERAL HERRERA
KILLED BY HIS MEN.

Mistaken for Enemy.

Laredo, Tex., April 17.—General Maclovio Herrera, Carranza commander at Nuevo Laredo, opposite here, was killed by his own men, who mistook him and his staff for Villa troops, according to information received here by General R. K. Evans, in command of United States troops.

General Herrera and members of his staff had taken a position on a hill several miles south of Nuevo Laredo. No battle was in progress, but a Carranza train bearing a machine gun came past. The soldiers aboard mistook General Herrera's party for Villa troops and opened fire. Herrera fell dead with five bullets through his body. His aide and several other members of his staff also were killed, according to reports.

General Maclovio Herrera was the Carranza commander who, it was reported several days ago, caused the jutting to death of some 200 Villa soldiers and camp followers, men and women, who surrendered near Huixtla, 30 miles south of here. The Carranza authorities denied these reports.

Washington, April 17.—The Villa confidential agency here received the following message from El Paso regarding the death of General Herrera:

"General Herrera, who left Nuevo Laredo this morning at the head of the Carranza troops, was brought back dead this afternoon. Carranza information says that Herrera fell from his horse, but other reports are that the troops of General Jose Santos rebelled, killing Herrera."—Public Ledger.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE NATIONAL LOAN OF
THE THIRD YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA:
SIXTEEN MILLION
DOLLARS (\$16,000,000)

and
SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF
EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS
(\$8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that the Interest Instalment for the month of May amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) has been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the
Bureau of National Loans,
Inspectorate General
of Customs,
Peking, 15th May, 1915.

WANTED.
WANTED.—For a FIRST CLASS HOTEL (good business concern) an energetic partner, or willing to sell the business outright. For particulars apply "X.Y.Z." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."


WANTED.
WANTED.—Private lessons given by experienced English Lady Teacher, speaking French and Japanese. Apply to "INSTRUCTION" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

B.V.D.
COAT CUT UNDERSHIRTS
\$1.50, \$2.50 Each.
KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS
\$1.50, \$2.50 Per Pair.
LOOSE FITTING UNION
SUITS
\$3.00 Per Suit.
SLEEPING SUITS
SHORT SLEEVES. KNEE LENGTH.
\$3.00, \$5.50 Per Suit.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.
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ARE SHOWING
BABY CARRIAGES
LATEST MODELS.
WOOD OR CANE BODIES
WIRED ON TYRES, WELL UPHOLSTERED,
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Grand Assortment in
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PRICES RIGHT.
As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S
RENOVED PIANOS
BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT
Eight of which have been supplied to the
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(BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER).
NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED.
ANDERSON MUSIC Co. Ltd.
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Royal Blend Whisky
"Fit for a Prince"

Mouse—Where's that d-d cat now?

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th June.	25th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 25th May.

The S.S. "Holia," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 20th June.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 5th June.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched as above on 20th June.

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Hongkong, May 22, 1915.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 25th MAY.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 26th MAY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

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s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taisan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 30th MAY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said. **Fushimi Maru** Capt. Irizawa T. 21,800 THURS., 3rd June, at noon. **Hirano Maru** Capt. Fraser T. 16,000 THUR., 17th June at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama. **Shidzuoka Maru** Capt. Tozawa T. 12,500 THURS., 27th May, at 4 p.m. **Aki Maru** Capt. Noma T. 12,500 TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane. **Tango Maru** Capt. K. Soyeda T. 13,500 TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. **Nikko Maru** Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 FRI., 14th July at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon. **Kawachi Maru** Capt. Kurozumi T. 12,500 SATURDAY, 29th May. **Kanagawa Maru** Capt. Higo T. 12,500 TUESDAY, 25th May.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo. **Sanuki Maru** Capt. Tsuda T. 12,500 THURSDAY, 3rd June.

SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama. **Nikko Maru** Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 SUNDAY, 13th June, a.m. **Kamo Maru** Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000 WED., 16th June, a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Fushimi Maru	25,000 tons	Thursday 3rd June
Hirano "	16,000 "	" 17th June
Katori "	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima "	21,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Thursday 27th May
Aki "	12,500 "	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama "	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July

For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI.....Liangchow27th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....Kanchow30th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....Chinhua1st June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 25th May, 1915.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half May	JAVA	29th May
Tjimanoeck	JAPAN	26th May	JAVA	1st half June
Tjikilap	JAVA	25th May	SHAI	1st half June
Tjipanas	JAVA	4th June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tjitaroem	JAVA	15th June	SHAI	2nd half June

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"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 8th June, at noon.	
First Class to London.....	£71.10.	Return (6 months) £120.	
First Class to New York.....	£60.	" " £96.10.	
" " San Francisco	£45.	" " £68.	

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Selyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Wednesday, 12th May.
Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

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Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	1st May	28th May at 10 a.m.
St. Albans	14th May	22nd June "
Empire	24th June	17th July "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 25th May at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 28th May at 1 p.m.
Hanching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 1st June at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Electric Battleship.

Proposals for furnishing electric propelling machinery for the United States battleship California have been opened by the Secretary of the Navy. Two bids were received from the General Electric Company. The first was for machinery, including spare parts, weight in all not to exceed 700 tons, at a cost of G.\$471,000; the second bid, amounting to G.\$457,000, was for machinery not to exceed in total weight 680 tons. The only other bid received was one from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for machinery, including spare parts, not to exceed in weight 492 tons, at a cost of G.\$365,000.

Taisei Maru Refloated.

The Japanese steamer Taisei Maru, which was previously reported as being badly ashore, about one mile below Hakow, has been refloated. She was observed at noon on the 16th inst., taking on board the bunker coal etc., which had been landed on the adjacent bank to lighten the ship and facilitate refloating.

North China Coast Shipping Service.

A severe blow is expected to be dealt to the North China coasting trade, which is now maintained exclusively by Japanese shipping, in the event of a rupture taking place between Japan and China.

The Chingkee Co., having offices at Chafoo and Dairen, which works various coastwise services, with the s.s. Fooles Sanglee, and Yunglee, now contemplates to discontinue these services and to have their vessels berthed at Dairen under Japanese protection. M. D. News.

Local Shipping.

Local freights says the Bangkok Times of May 3, are still showing an upward tendency. It is reported that the Salun has now been chartered for twelve months at the rate of 10,000 Straits dollars a month. Present rates to Singapore are 42 1/2 cts and Hongkong 80 cents as compared with about 20 and 30 cents respectively this time twelve months ago.

The Dover, which has been on the Penang-Rangoon run for some time, is coming back to Bangkok on a two years charter, and is expected here early in July.

Ships are being handled very quickly in port now. For instance the Prokt and Heim which arrived yesterday, in ballast, loaded and cleared again last evening, and the Agga which arrived late last evening cleared with full cargo to-day.

Freight Market.

The coast steamer freights still keep ascending.

The rate on coal between Moji and Yokohama, which was quoted at Y1.40 per ton a fortnight ago, has risen by 15 cts to Y1.55.

The Dairen and Newchwang rates on Bean Cake have gone up only by 1 or 2 cts as there are a comparatively large number of vessels visiting these ports laden with Hokkaido timber and loading Bean Cake on homeward trips.

The latest quotations follow:—
Moji-Yokohama Coal Y1.55
Moji-Hongkong " 2.75
Vladivostok- " 2.75

Yokohama Beans 0.20
Dairen-Kobe Bean Cake 0.12
Dairen-Shimizu " 0.17
Dairen-Yokohama " 0.16

Newchwang- " 0.19

In the ocean-going services, the s.s. Nichiyo Maru (registered at Dairen) has contracted to carry Cardiff coal between Cardiff and Port Said at the rate of 28 shillings per ton, and the s.s. Aikoku Maru to carry Rangoon rice between Rangoon and Vladivostok at 65 cts per picul.—M. D. News.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fondor, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
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Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Wed., 26th May at 4 light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Thur., 27th May at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 28th May at 4 light
SINGAPORE	Chunsang	Fri., 28th May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 29th May at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & O'outa	Namsang	Thur., 3rd June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 5th June at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanat, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
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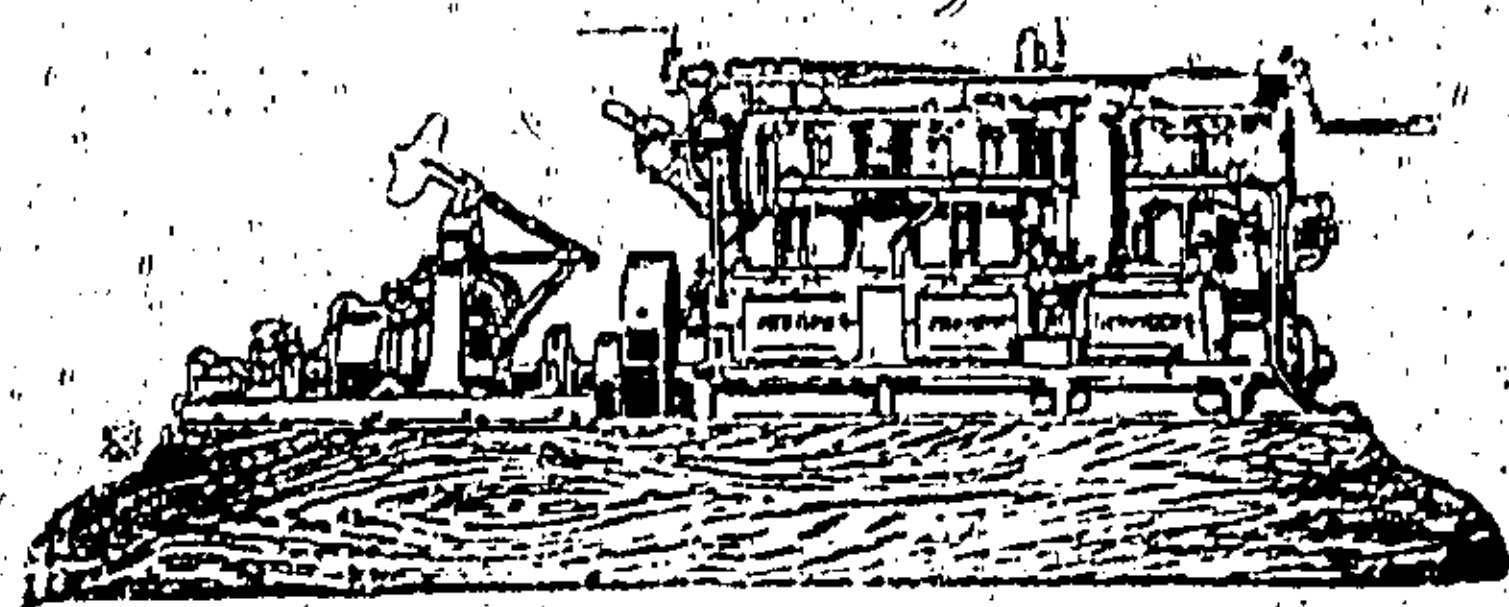
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Marseilles, London & Liverpool	C. of N'castle	B. L. L.	27, May
Marseilles via Ports	Amazona	M. M.	29, May
M'lea, L'don via S'pore etc.	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	3, June
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	5, June
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	19, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Korea	P. M. Co.	26, May	
Via & T'ma via M'la, K'lung, B.C. Mexico M.	O. S. K.	31, May	
New York via Panama Canal	D. & Co.	E. of May	
San F'oo via S'hai & Japan & Siberia	P. M. Co.	1, June	
Boston & New York via Suez	B. L. L.	10, June	
San F'oo via S'hai & Japan & China	P. M. Co.	15, June	
San F'oo via Manila & Japan & Manchuria	P. M. Co.	22, June	
South A'ea Ports expect M'n'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'oo via M'la & Japan & Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July	

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	28, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	R. & S.	25, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Chili	M. M.	31, May
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	3, June
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	3, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Dunera	D. S. Co.	5, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	6, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Karmala	P. & O.	6, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, June

African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
Shanghai	Tippanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Japan	Tjikap	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. deep.

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CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTREAL left
Yokohama on Tuesday, the 11th May,
p.m. due to arrive Vancouver on Tuesday,
the 25th May.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA will be despatched
from this port on Wednesday, May 26,
at 1 p.m. for San Francisco, via Shanghai,
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu,
Yokohama & Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 25th
June.The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 15th
July.The s.s. DUNERA sailed from Calcutta
on the 15th inst. and may be expected
here on or about the 31st inst.
The Ben Line s.s. BENLOMOND from
Hull, Middlebro and London left Singa-
pore for this port on 23rd instant and may
be expected to arrive here on or about
29th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Sangola, Br. s.s. 1994, M'huo, 13th inst.—
Gen.—D. B. & Co.
Tambow, Br. s.s. 2517, L. Alafon, 14th
inst.—Singapore, 5th inst. Gen.—
Order.
Kwangle, Chinese s.s. 1468, J. McArthur
14th inst.—Shanghai, 11th inst.
Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Chengtu, Br. s.s. 1326, Speed, 15th inst.—
Bangkok 6th inst. Rice—B. & S.
Korea, Am. s.s. 5651, A. W. Nelson, 17th
inst.—Manila, 15th inst. Gen.—
P. M. S. S. Co.
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1340, A. Jenkins, 17th
inst.—Saigon, 13th inst. Rice—
Chinese.
Shidzowka, Jap. s.s. 4072, M. Tona-
wa, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 14th
inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.
Laomedon, Br. s.s. 4268, H.W. M. Evans,
18th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst.
General—B. & S.
Wakamatsu, Maru, 4778, I. Mamanaka,
18th inst.—Wakamatsu, 12th inst.
Gen.—M.B.G. Co.
Rheana, Br. s.s. 4294, James Inkster, 19th
inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.—
B. & S.
Chunsang, Br. s.s. 1418, C. J. Matlock,
21st inst.—Bangkok, Rice—J. M.
& Co.
Childar, Norw. s.s. 1102, Vils Hgoeth, 21st
inst.—Hohow, 12th inst. Rice—
T. & Co.

Teau, Br. s.s. 1350, Jr. Sifford, 21st May
—Manila, 18th May, General—B.
& S.
Kaifong, Br. s.s. 987, J. B. Evans, 21st
inst.—Haiphong, 19th inst. Gen.—
B. & S.
Standard, Norw. s.s. 894, Johnmison, 21st
inst.—Bangkok, 12th May, Rice—T.
& Co.
Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, Geowart, 23rd inst.—
Swatow, 22nd inst. Gen.—D. S.
& Co.
Chekiang, Br. s.s. 1313, Cowan, 22nd inst.—
Hongy, 19th inst. Coal—B. &
S.
Handi, Fr. s.s. 730, L. Chevalier, 22nd
inst.—Haiphong, 20th inst. Gen.—
A. R. Marty.
Loksang, Br. s.s. 883, D. W. Ritchie, 22nd
inst.—Hohow, 21st inst. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.
Aldenharn, Br. s.s. 2410, G. Smith, 23rd
inst.—Moji, 18th inst. Gen.—G.
L. & Co.
Tjikin, Dut. s.s. Lap, 23rd inst. Saigon,
19th inst. Gen.—J.C.J. L.

Kanaawa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3867, K. Higo,
24th inst.—Moji, 19th inst. Gen.—
N.Y.K.
Wingsang, Br. s.s. 1517, T. H. Shuman,
23rd inst.—Shanghai, 19th inst.
Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1128, P. H. Rolfe, 24th
inst.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Chongchow, Br. s.s. 1205, G. Moose, 24th
inst.—Swatow, 23rd inst. Rice—
B. & S.

Wada Maru, Jap. s.s. 2069, Anai, 24th
inst.—Mike, 18th inst. Coal—M.
B.K.

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TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails.
MARSEILLES & LONDON... City of Newcastle		27th May.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL... Netherby Hall		16th June.

Subject to change without notice.

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Hongkong, 24th May, 1915.

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Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	244'	72' 3"	12'	5' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	262'	84'	12'	5' 6"	
WAI-KONG-SSUI					
Cowwepethan Dock	444'	61'	10'	5' 6"	
AMBERDEN					
Hore Dock	420'	61'	11'	5'	
Lanau Dock	420'	61'	11'	5'	

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WAR BRIEFLETS.

The *Messenger's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs: The Government has reduced the soldiers' rations to one meal per day. The daily bread portions for the civil population has been cut down by 25 per cent.—*Central News*.

Bronze medals of the Royal Humane Society have been awarded for gallantry in saving life to Lieutenant-Commander A. N. G. Firebrace, R.M.S. *Centurion*; and to Sub Lieutenant G. O. A. Whitlock, R.M.S. *Africa*.

The Māori of the Taranaki district of New Zealand have signed an agreement with the Government pledging a portion of their land rents to help the British cause until the end of the war. Till a few years ago this district was a hotbed of Māori sedition.

At the opening on Wednesday of the Municipal Hospital in Petrograd for the wounded, which has been named after King George, a donation of £100 from his Majesty was handed to the Mayor of Petrograd by Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador.

Finger prints of the German Crown Prince are possessed by the Criminal Investigation Department of the Province, it was stated at a Legislative Council meeting of the United Provinces India, held recently.

The Paris *Matin* announces that it will give 25,000 francs to the first aviator who succeeds in bringing down a Zeppelin within the Paris military area.

An official Landwehr tribunal, sitting at Straßburg, has formerly declared Georges Weil, former deputy for Metz, to be a deserter and ordered the confiscation of his property. M. Weil is at present serving as a private in the French Army.

Orders for 100,000 pairs of French army boots of the blucher type have been placed at Rushdown, and further extensive orders for better class boots are expected. The female shoe operatives have asked for a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Captain Pierre Loti, the well-known French novelist, on April 24, paid a visit to Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, who was a B. verber princess. In the course of conversation the novelist made a reference to the Bazaris; the Queen replied in a low voice: "Between them and myself all is over. A curtain of steel has fallen between us for all time."

The German breweries have increased the price of beer by five marks per 100 litres.—*Central News*.

Captain Tomlin, R.N., acting under instructions from the Admiralty, has awarded at Deal the sum of £50 10s. to the crews of three D. al boats who assisted and attempted to assist in the rescue of the crew of the *Niger*, which was torpedoed in the Downs on November 11.

A telegram from Sofia states that on April 1 Germany did not pay the instalment due of the loan to Bulgaria. It is believed that Germany fears the intervention of Bulgaria on the side of the Triple Entente.—*Central News*.

Mr. George Shann, M.A., of Bournemouth, chairman of the Labour group in the Birmingham City Council, and Councilor J. Beard, the Midland organizer of the Workers' Union, have resigned from the I.L.P. owing to its attitude towards the war.

Shanghai Stock Exchange. The following appeared in the *Shanghai Times*: Notice: Until further notice, the public is hereby warned that scrip inscribed in the names of German subjects will not be considered "good delivery" on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. By order of the Committee, H. B. Ollenderson, Secretary. Shanghai, May 18, 1915.

OLD CYCLE CHAMPION KILLED.

Stabbed with Screwdriver.

Newark, N. J., April 17. Floyd A. MacFarland, ex-bicycle champion, and of late, general manager of the Cycle Racing Association, died in the City Hospital shortly after 9 o'clock to-night, from a wound received in a quarrel to-day with David Lantingberg, a confectionery dealer, at the Velodrome race track here.

He was stabbed in the hand with a screwdriver, which fractured the skull and penetrated the brain.

With MacFarland when he died, were his wife, Frank Kramer, bicycle champion of the world, and Frank Mithon, president of the Cycle Racing Association.

Lantingberg and MacFarland got into an altercation over the hanging of a sign, in the course of which the stab was made by Lantingberg. The latter, when he saw how seriously he had injured the cycling manager, with the assistance of a number of bystanders, carried the unconscious MacFarland to his automobile, and with Lantingberg at the wheel, a quick drive was made to the hospital.

Lantingberg, who lives in Brooklyn, was placed under arrest by Sergeant McCabe, and Captain Corbally took custody of him, awaiting the outcome of MacFarland's injuries and the instructions of the Prosecutor Guild, of Essex County.

The screwdriver was lodged in MacFarland's head immediately behind the left ear and penetrated the brain. The fracture of the skull was of such a serious nature that the surgeons considered an operation inadvisable.

The police have gathered a number of witnesses. Most of them agree in saying that MacFarland approached Lantingberg, who was hanging up the sign, and that the cycling manager objected to it. Lantingberg did not pay attention to MacFarland's words, and when the latter went up to push Lantingberg the confectioner turned on him.

MacFarland, who was 38 years old, is said to have won nearly 1000 bicycle races.

MacFarland has had the distinction of winning nearly every sort of cycling event, from a quarter of a mile dash to a six-day race. He was teamed as a winner in three different six-day races in Madison Square Garden, New York. His last appearance on the track was at New Haven, Conn., in 1911, when he won a 10-mile race. *Public Ledger*.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Adroaldo Fernandes, Aberdeen Road, Macao.
Connolly Major Paul, London.
Foonnyuan Signboard Dealers Wongyotchee, Shanghai.
Kwongwuchong Jervois Street, Rangoon.

Lingwaichee, Manila.
Macdonald, Saigon.
McFarland J. B. Singapore.
Pinson, London.
Quessada China Hotel, Manila.
Vogel Steamer "Miyazaki Maru," Singapore.
Wing Pang Tan, Queen's Road Central, Nagoles.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Guinyuen, Shanghai.
Hudsomaru, Nishinomiyu.
John Wedde Williams c/o B. and S., Shanghai.

Joensen Veslingee, Shanghai.
Kwinyuenhonor, Shanghai.
Hsinfat, Shanghai.
Lawhuo Keessino, Amoy.
Lalwah Keessan 6 Western Market, Amoy.
Lansan West Point, Shanghai.
Leayunhong, Kobe.
Shimmanyuyut Central Street, Shanghai.
Yufungtal, Shanghai.

E. BLAOK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1915.

POST OFFICE.

A new and revised edition of the Hongkong Postal Guide is now on sale at the General Post Office. Price 50 cents per copy.

Much inconvenience and delay in the delivery of correspondence is caused by residents who change their addresses, failing to notify the General Post Office Residents arriving in or leaving the Colony, or changing their address in the Colony, are requested to notify the clerk at the Poste Restante, General Post Office, of the change of address at the earliest opportunity.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrones, Pelew and Marshall Islands can now be accepted for transmission.

The attention of the Public is directed to Para. 28 of the Hongkong Postal Guide which reads as follows:—

The usual time for closing a mail is one hour before the steamer is advertised to sail. Letters prepaid with 10 cents in addition to the postage will, if handed over the counter, be received after the advertised time of closing the mail until the mail has actually left the office.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao and Amoy.—Per SUSHU MARU, 26th May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco & U.S. Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia).—Per K. R. A., 26th May, noon.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 29th inst.)

Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per LOKSANG, 26th inst. 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, 27th May.

Hoihow & Haiphong.—Per HANOI, 27th inst. 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia).—Per LIANGCHOW, 27th inst. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, 1st June.)

FRIDAY, 28th May.

Haiphong.—Per KEMO M., 28th inst. 9 a.m.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per ALPEN-HAM, 28th May 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, 29th May.

Saloon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe.—Per AMAZON, 29th May, noon.

SUNDAY, 30th May.

Swatow, Amoy & Tamsui.—Per DALIN MARU, 30th inst. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 1st June.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow.—Per HAI-CHING, 1st June noon.

THURSDAY 3rd June.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles, & London.—Per FUSHIMA M., 3rd June 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 19th June.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANGSHA, 19th June 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Siberia, Am. s.s. 4,855, A. Zeeder, 24th inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Pharmacy, Br. s.s. 1,032, H. Flashman, 25th inst.—Canton, Gen.—O.S.K. Chinese.

Sosho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,006, Kobayashi, 25th inst.—Canton, Gen.—O.S.K.

Faibus, Chl. s.s. 1,516, Waterland, 25th inst.—Canton, Gen.—O.S.K.

Kwangle, Chl. s.s. 1,468, McArthur, 25th inst.—Canton, Gen.—O.S.K.

DEPARTED.

May 22.

Hue for Chinwantao
Taigo Maru for Canton
Loongang for Manila
Anhui for Canton
Chuan for Shanghai
Kish Maru for Kobe via Moji
American for K. O. Wan via Macao
Tungshan for Chinwantao
Chipsing for Tientsin via Wei-Hai-Wei

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

May 22.

Singap for Swatow
Pharos for London via Singapore
Kashong for Newchwang
Kwangai for Canton
Chuan Maru for Canton

May 24.

Laertes for Saloon
Kaifong for Haiphong via Hoihow
Kwangai for Shanghai
Liangchow for Canton
Toyara Maru for Toyah
Wimblecar for Chinwantao

May 25.

Nellore for London via Singapore
Wakamatsu Maru for Tayeh
Japan for Kobe via Shanghai
Anhui for Shanghai via Singapore
Kanagawa Maru for Bangkok via S'pore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Siberia from San Francisco etc.—Messrs Wm H Avery, J. E. Atherley, E. Asano, Harry H Boyle, Mrs J C Burns, Gerard O Bouman, Jos Benham, Miss T Bunce, Mr & Mrs A M Bur, Miss F Bur, Messrs F & A Bux, B H Baldwin, Mrs P Ballinger, Mrs F C Baldrige, Mrs Edith Christie, Mrs W C Davies, Wm A Doyle, Christine Gregory, Geo H Dell, C Wm Fritz, Mrs G W Fleming, A Gidson, Col Jacob G Galbraith, Hon & Mrs George, H J Gedge, Dr R M Gibson, A G Gorton, R H Graves, Mrs G Groh, A N Ingle, H U Jacobson, O Keesee, T H Lee, F C Lawrence, V Moron, J. A. M. Martin, Mrs W Martin, Miss W Martin, Mrs W Miller, S D Martinez, Mrs E B Morris, J Northcott, John S Niles, O W Nesbit, Mrs M L Pruitt, Miss M B Pruitt, Chas E Richardson, D H Reamy, Miss M A Riley, H E Seemuller, Mrs A M Smith, Miss E M Smith, E A Sliatt, Dr & Mrs S Stillman, Miss S Stillman, Master S Stillman, Thos W Stewart, W P Thelton, R O Warrington, Lt R Wood, Mrs I Wood, A A Ward, Mrs Alice Ward, Master Lewis Ward, R K Wadsworth, Mrs E W Whitmore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Nellore for London, etc.—M Stewart, Mrs B T Furrall, Master H Wynne, Mrs K R Macaskill, Mr & Mrs P O Hesse, J Fitzpatrick, W Graham, Capt & Mrs McCleure, R B Sallagury, H W Howlett, E L Mott, J C Pabin, Miss A Croxton, Miss May, Miss D James, T D W Bannister.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st May, 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions of gallons during the month of April, 1915.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions of gallons during the month of April, 1915.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions of gallons during the month of April, 1915.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions of gallons during the month of April, 1915.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 1035—Pressure has decreased moderately at over N. China and N. Japan, and increased slightly to moderately over the remainder of the area. The anticyclone has moved eastwards to the south of Japan, and the depression to the East of Hokkaido. Pressure remains relatively low over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.46 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

25th May, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, May 25.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date at 5 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 5 p.m.

H. E. Observatory, 25th May.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

24th May to 30th May, 1915.

High Water. Low Water. Mean. Spring. Neap.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS or about the DATES named:—

For Steamers To Sail On Remarks

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915.

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